



PREPROSTHETIC SURGERY

(SOFT TISSUE SURGERY)

DropBooks

The background features abstract, colorful swirls in shades of purple, green, and blue, interspersed with small yellow starburst shapes. The text is centered over this pattern.

Methods of mouth prep.

Non surgical

- 
- The background features several large, overlapping, colorful swirls in shades of purple, green, and blue. Scattered throughout are numerous small, yellow, triangular shapes, some pointing towards the center and others away, creating a dynamic, celebratory feel.
- **Rest of denture supporting tissues**
 - **Correction of complaint**

The background features abstract, flowing shapes in light green, light blue, and light purple. Interspersed among these are several small, yellow triangular shapes, some pointing towards the center and others away from it, creating a dynamic, sunburst-like effect.

- Use of tissue conditioning material or soft liners



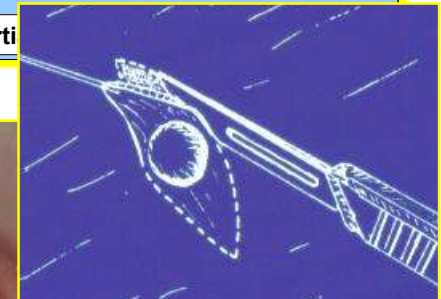
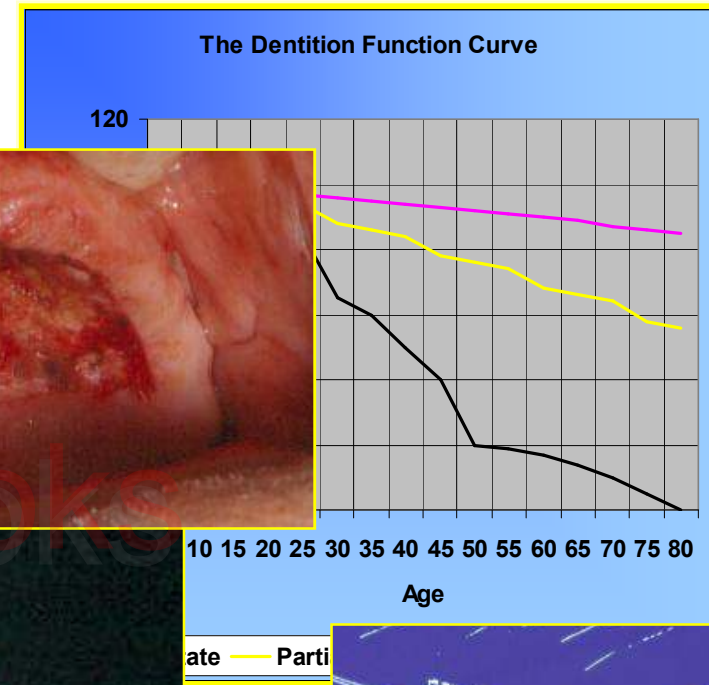
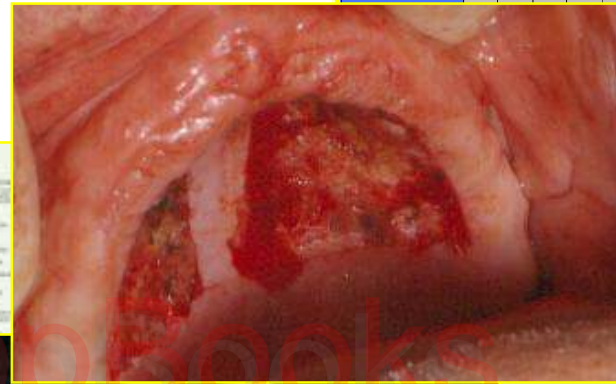
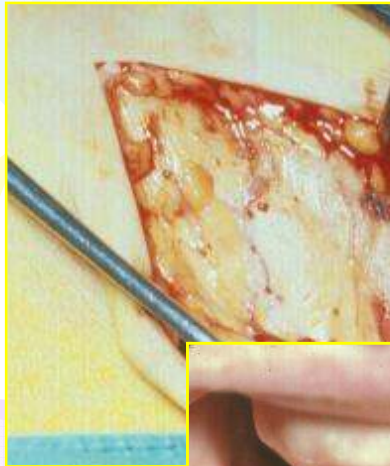


SECURE Hard Reline Material



I M T E C
MDI[™]
S E N D A X

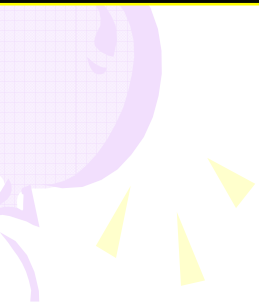
Preprosthetic Surgery





Preprosthetic Surgery

Objectives:

- 1. To understand the anatomy and physiology of the edentulous milieu including alveolar atrophy and its associated pathoses**
 - 2. To diagnose conditions that can be improved by preprosthetic surgical procedures**
 - 3. To treatment plan, design and execute preprosthetic surgical procedures**
- 

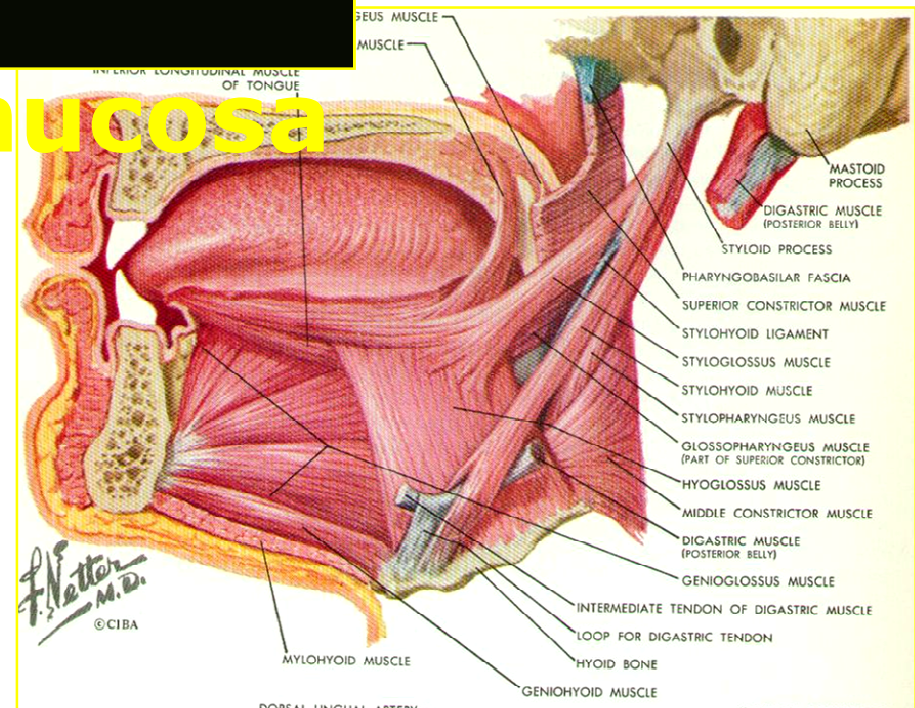
The challenge of edentulism



Factors that impact on fit: **anatomy**

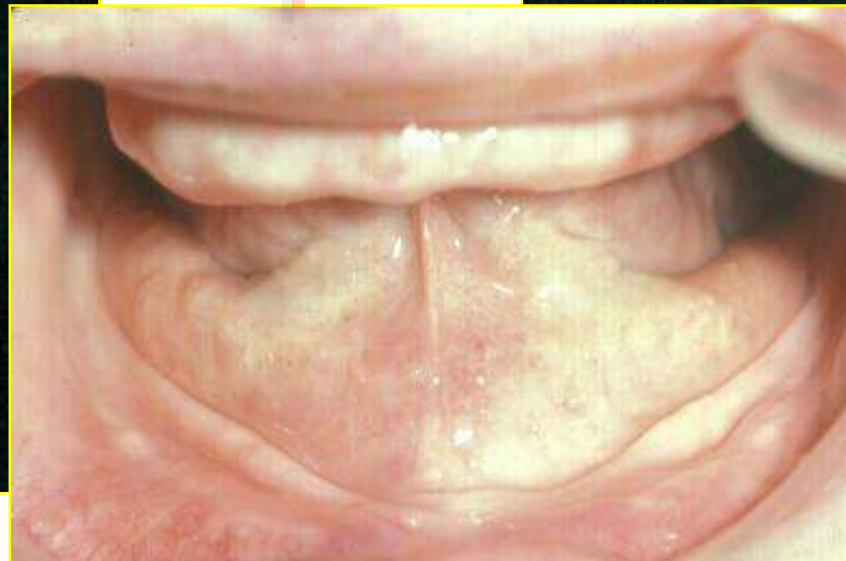
1. **Bone quantity**
2. **Bone contour**
3. **Muscle attachments**

4. **Gingiva vs. mucosa**



Factors that impact on fit: **anatomy**

1. Bone quantity



Factors that impact on fit: **anatomy**

2. Bone contour

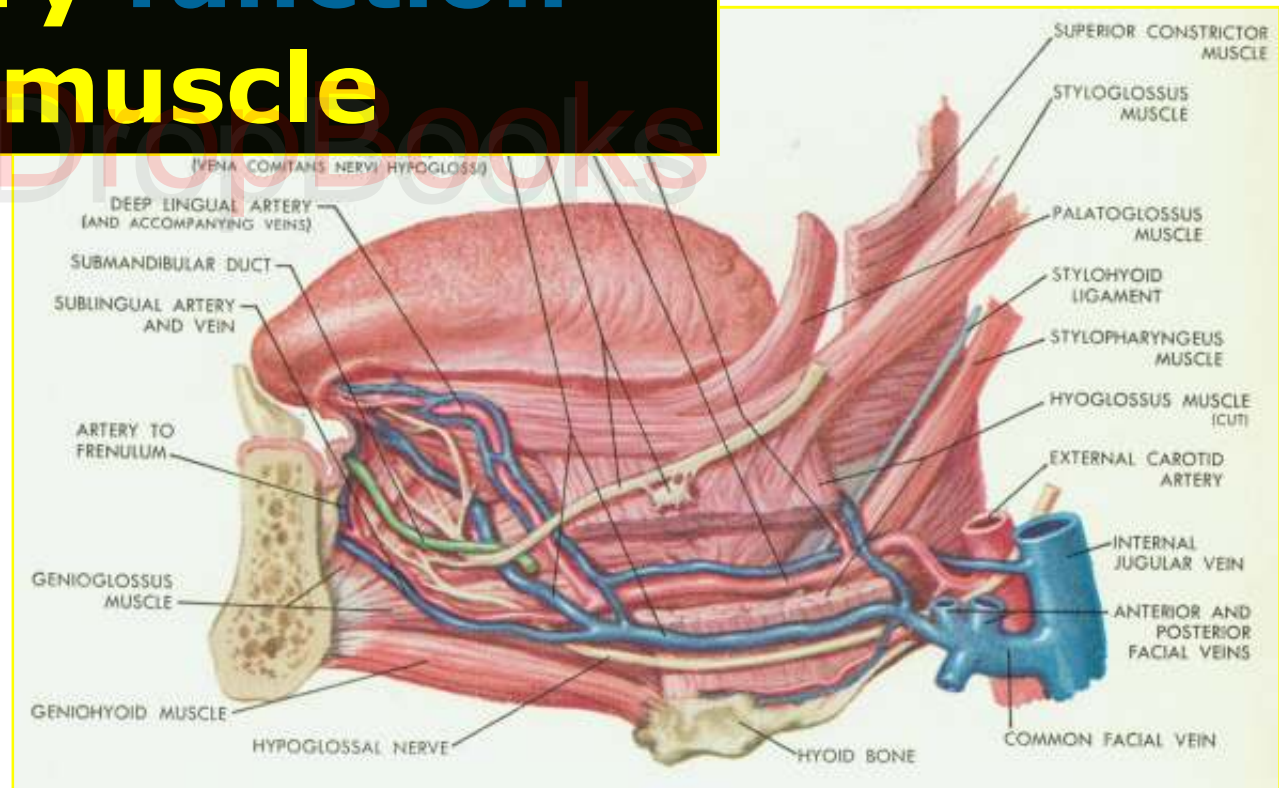
3. Muscle attachments

4. Gingiva vs. mucosa



Factors that impact on fit: **physio**

- 1. Gingiva vs. mucosa**
- 2. Lip / tongue habits**
- 3. Salivary function**
- 4. TMJ / muscle function**



Factors that impact on fit: physio

1. Gingiva vs.

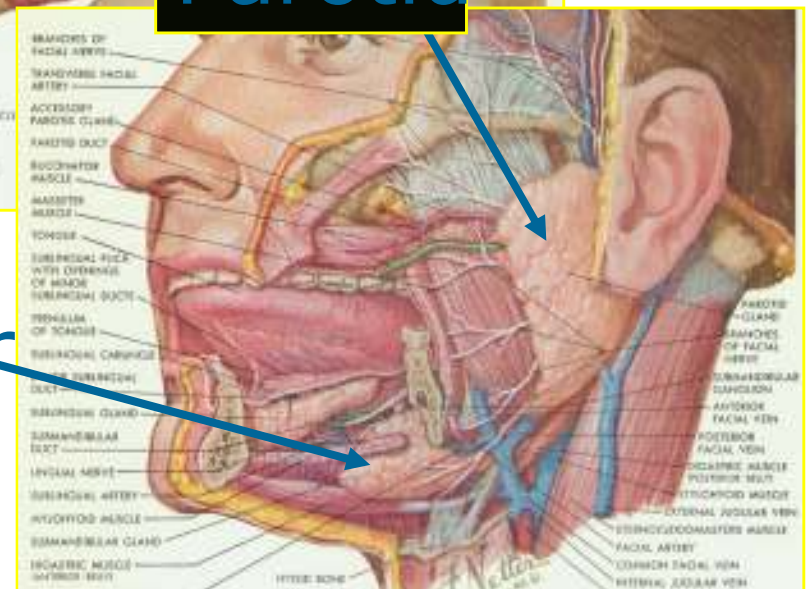


Factors that impact on fit: **physio**

2. Lip / tongue **habits**

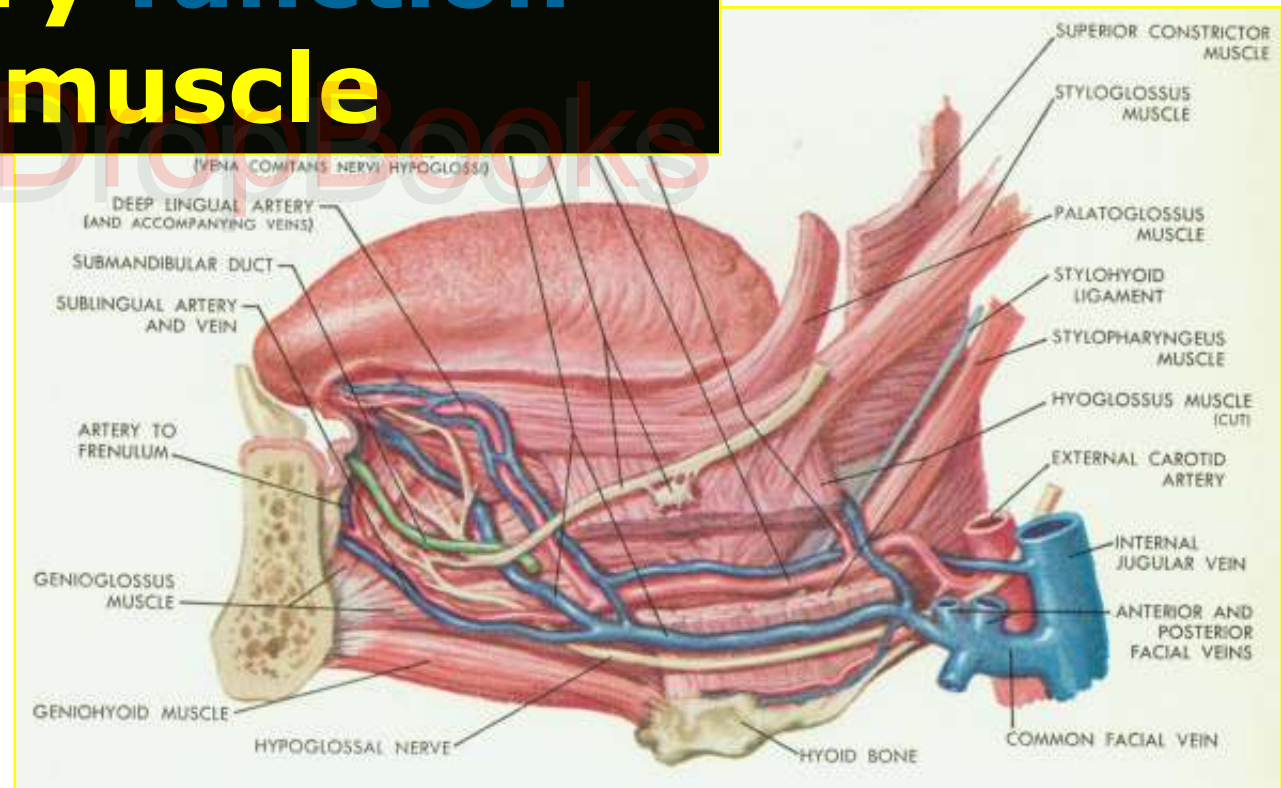


3. Salivary function
4. TMJ/ muscle function



Factors that impact on fit: **physio**

- 1. Gingiva vs. mucosa**
- 2. Lip / tongue habits**
- 3. Salivary function**
- 4. TMJ / muscle function**



Factors that impact on fit: physio

1. Gingiva vs.



Factors that impact on fit: physio

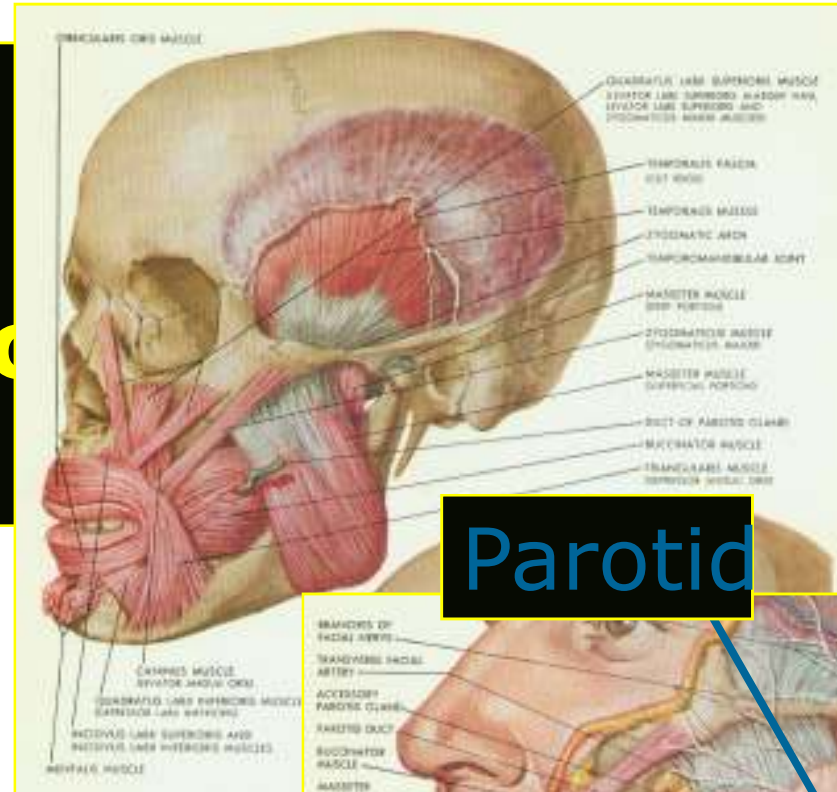
2. Lip / tongue habits



Factors that impact on fit: physio

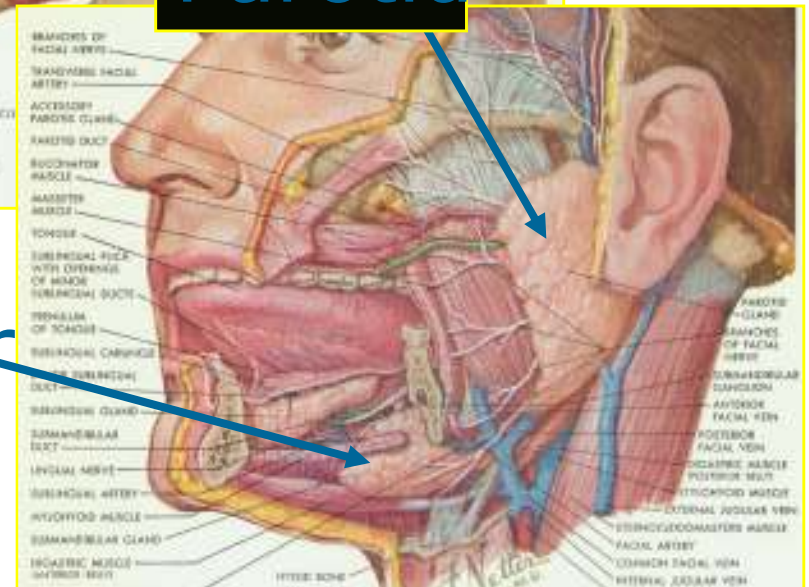
3. Salivary
function

4. TMJ/ muscle
function



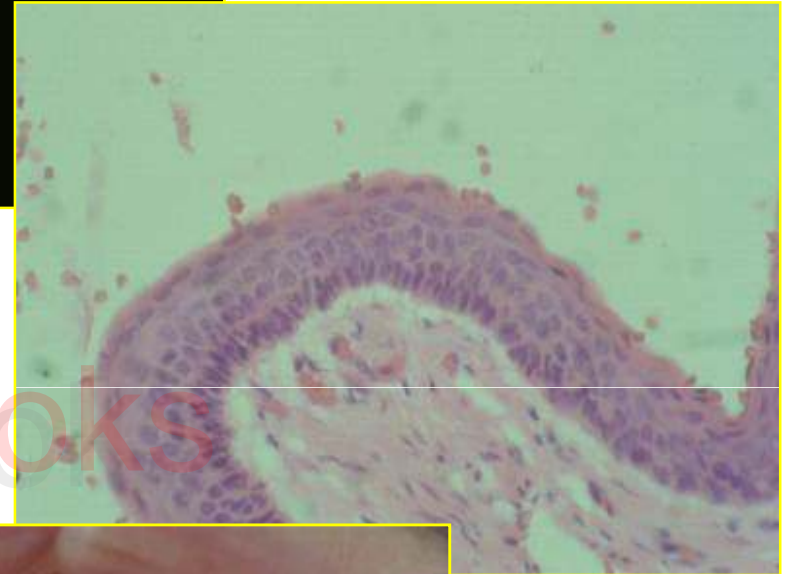
Parotid

Submandibular



Factors that impact on fit: **pathos**

- 1. Hard tissue**
- 2. Soft tissue**



Factors that impact on fit: **pathos**

1. **Hard tissue**

- a. Dental caries
- b. Periodontal disease
- c. Infection
- d. Cysts and tumours



Factors that impact on fit: **pathos**

1. **Hard tissue**

- a. Dental caries
- b. Periodontal disease
- c. Infection
- d. Cysts and tumours



Factors that impact on fit: **pathos**

1. **Soft tissue**

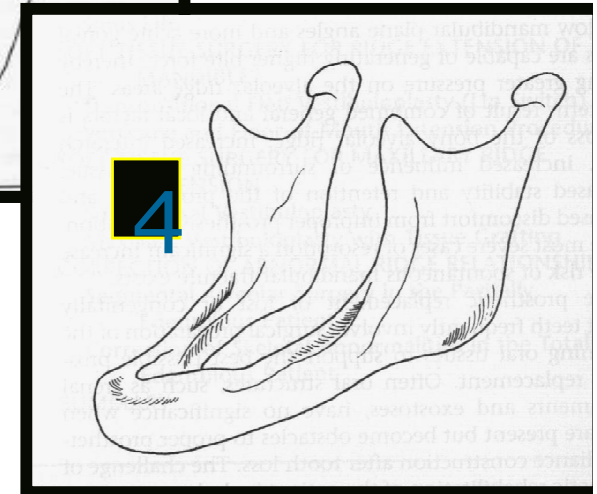
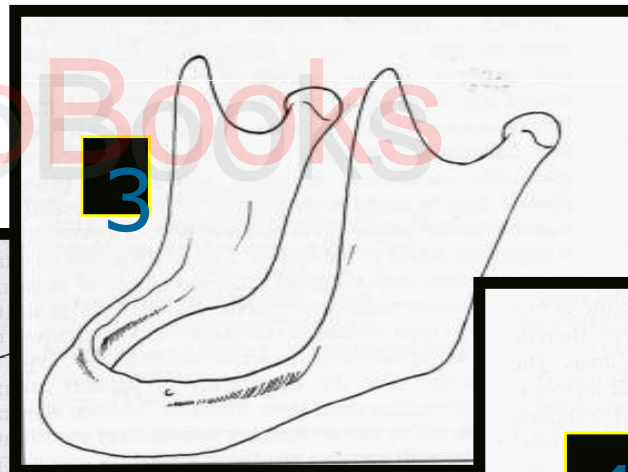
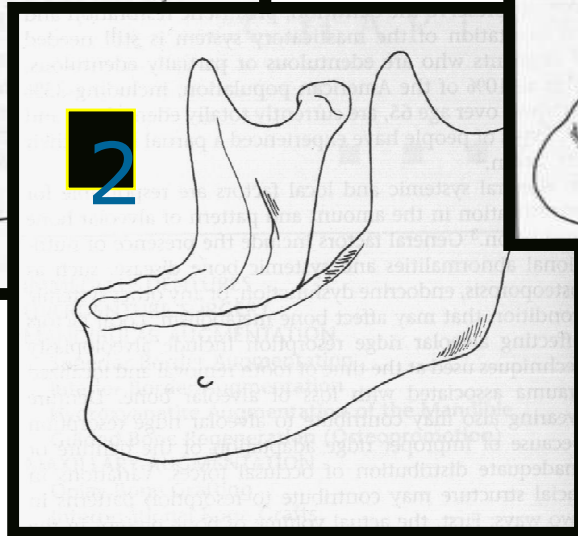
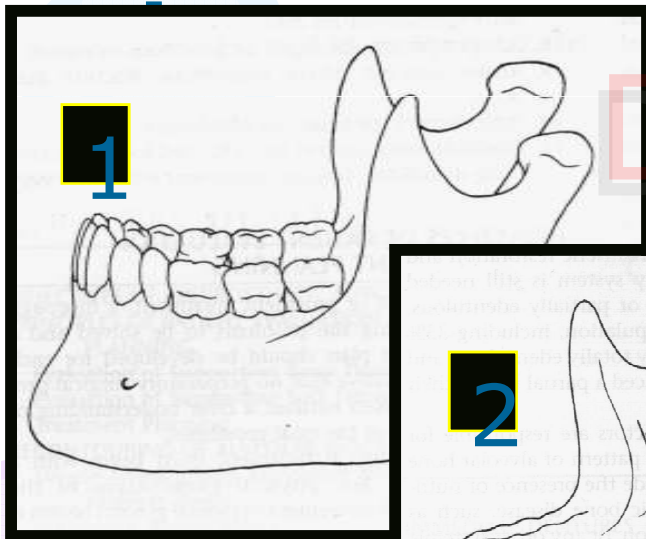
- a. Ulceration
- b. Hyperplasia
- c. Dysplasia
- d. Carcinoma



Factors that impact on fit: atroph

1. Atrophy

- a. Decreasing bone
- b. Increasing soft



Preprosthetic Surgery

Procedures designed to optimize the retention, support, stability and comfort of prostheses by the selective modification of soft and hard tissues



Preprosthetic Surgery


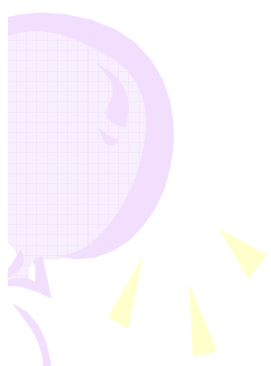
Indications: compromised **retention, support, stability or comfort** of prostheses due to **suboptimal hard or soft tissue anatomy or pathoses**





PREPROSTHETIC SURGERY


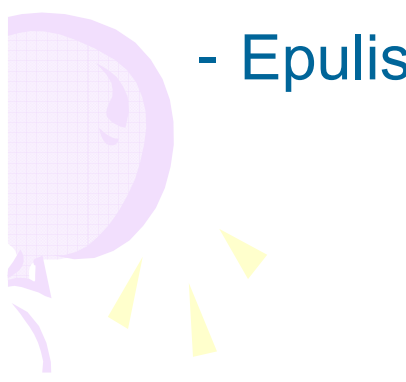
1. Osseous surgery

- Alveoloplasty
 - Reduction of tori and exostoses
 - Ridge augmentation
- 
- 



PREPROSTHETIC SURGERY

2. Soft tissue surgery

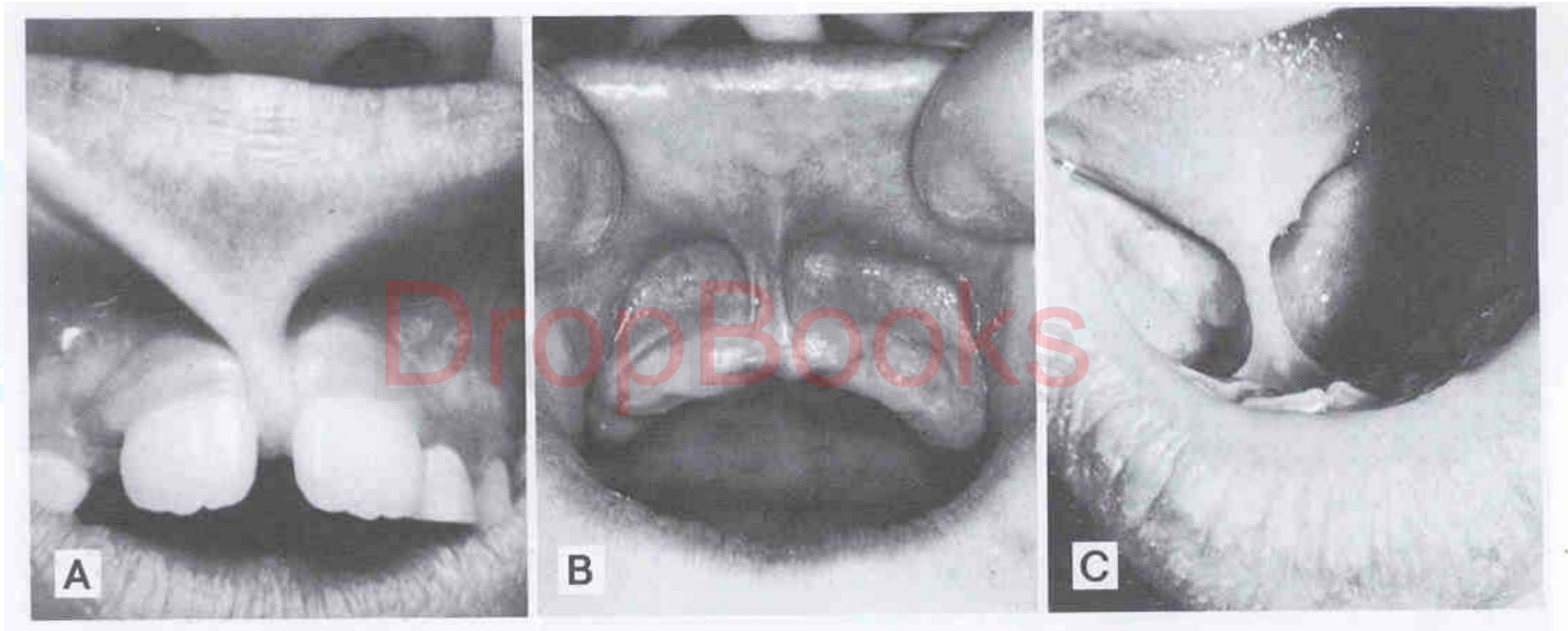
- Frenum (frenectomy , frenotomy)
 - Vestibuloplasty
 - Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia of the palate
 - Fibrous hyperplasia of alveolar ridge
 - Epulis fissuratum
- 
- 

DropBooks

A close-up, stylized illustration of the character Luffy from the anime One Piece. He has a determined, slightly smug expression with his eyes looking slightly to the side. His black hair is spiky and falls over his forehead. He is wearing a brown jacket with a silver bell on the collar. The background is dark and indistinct. The text "Soft tissue surgery" is overlaid in a white, sans-serif font across the center of his face.


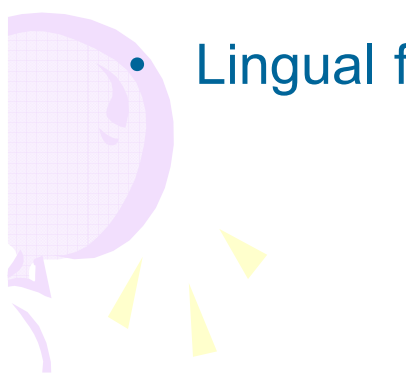
Soft tissue surgery

FRENUM

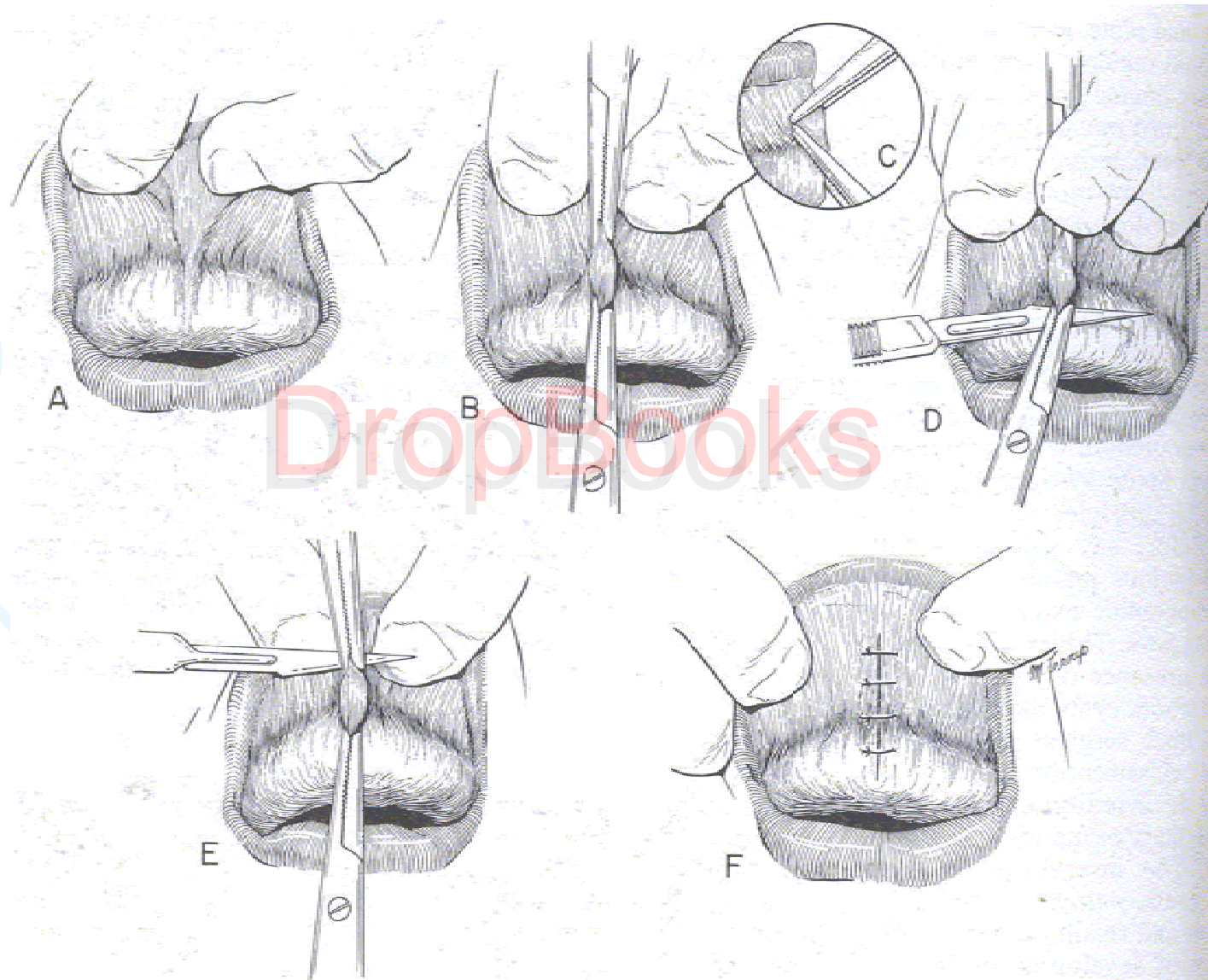




FRENUM

- Labial frenectomy
 - Simple labial frenectomy (Diamond excision)
 - Z - plasty
 - V-Y plasty
 - V - Diamond plasty (Modified V-Y plasty)
 - Buccal frenectomy
 - Lingual frenotomy
- 
- 

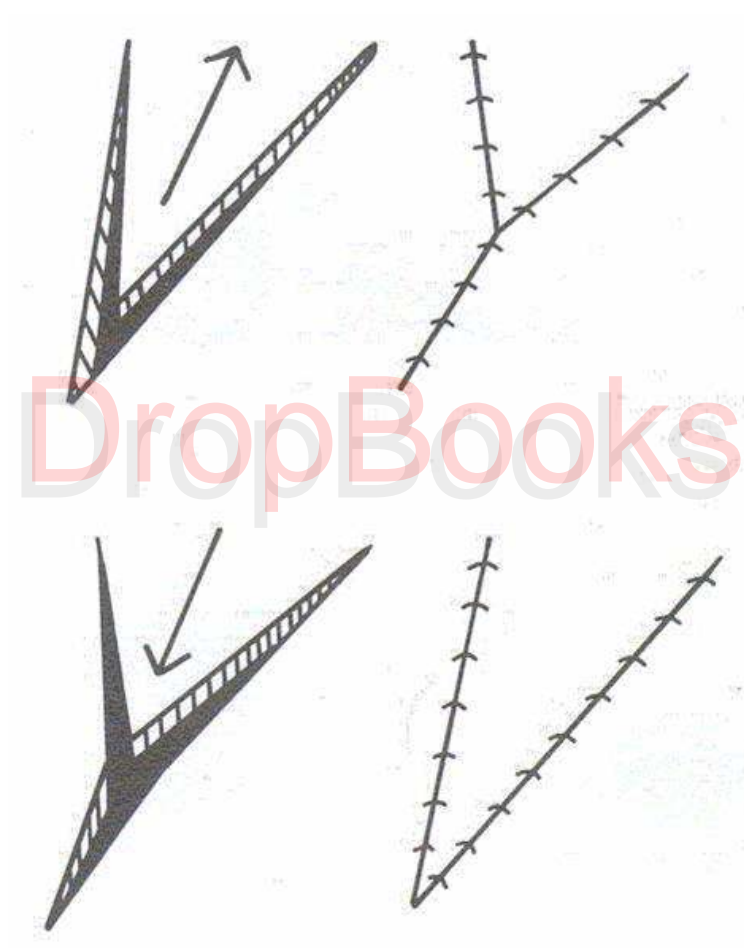
Simple labial frenectomy

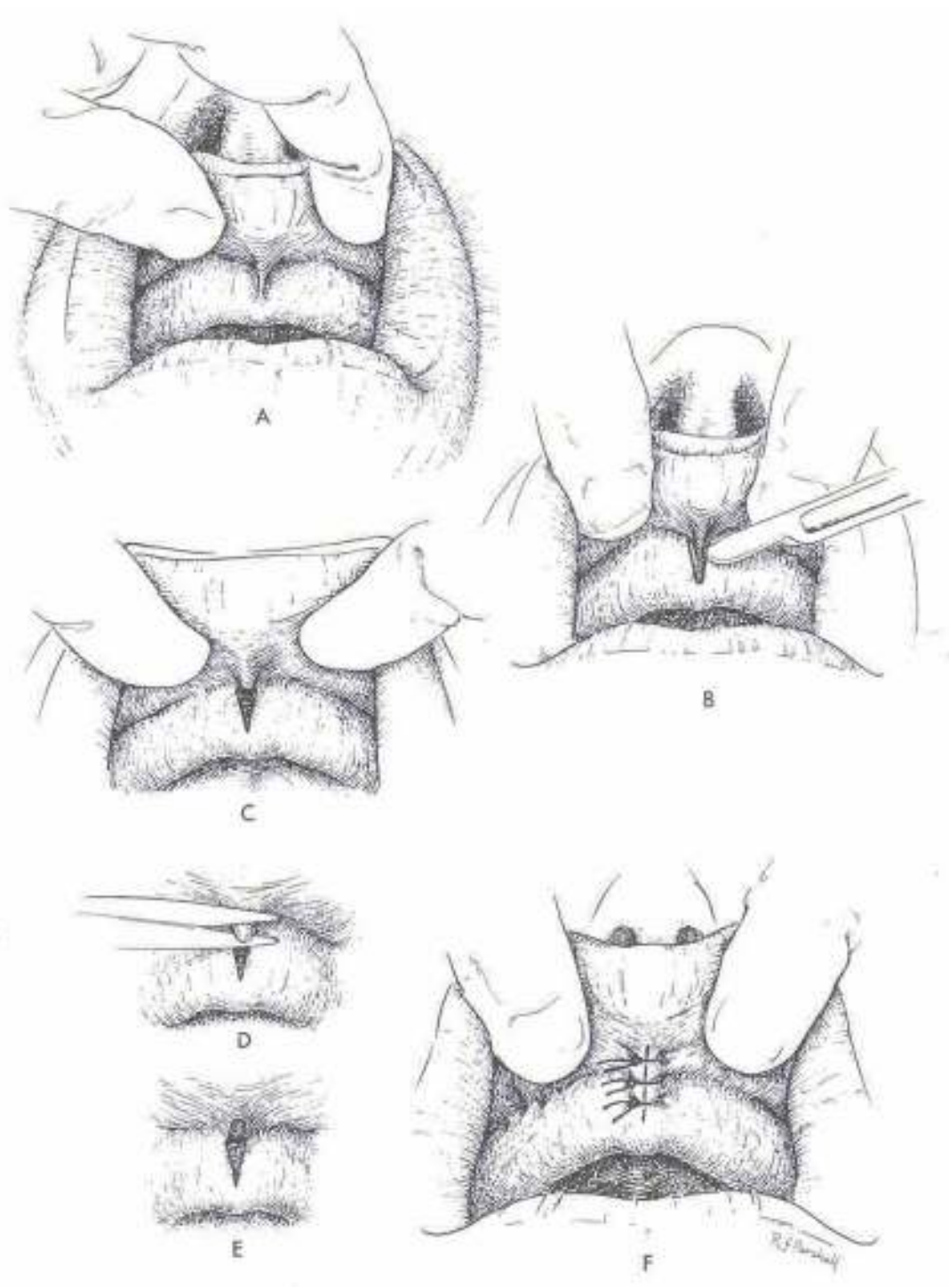
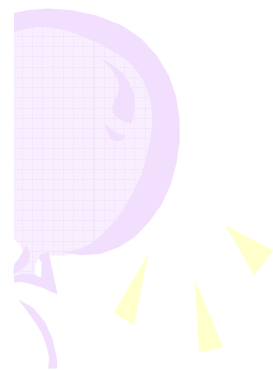
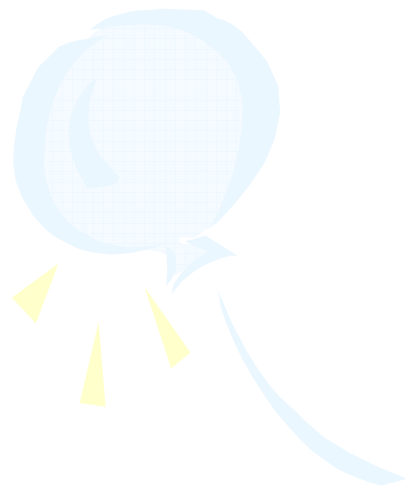


Z - Plasty



V - Y Plasty





Frenectomy

- You can use a laser as well

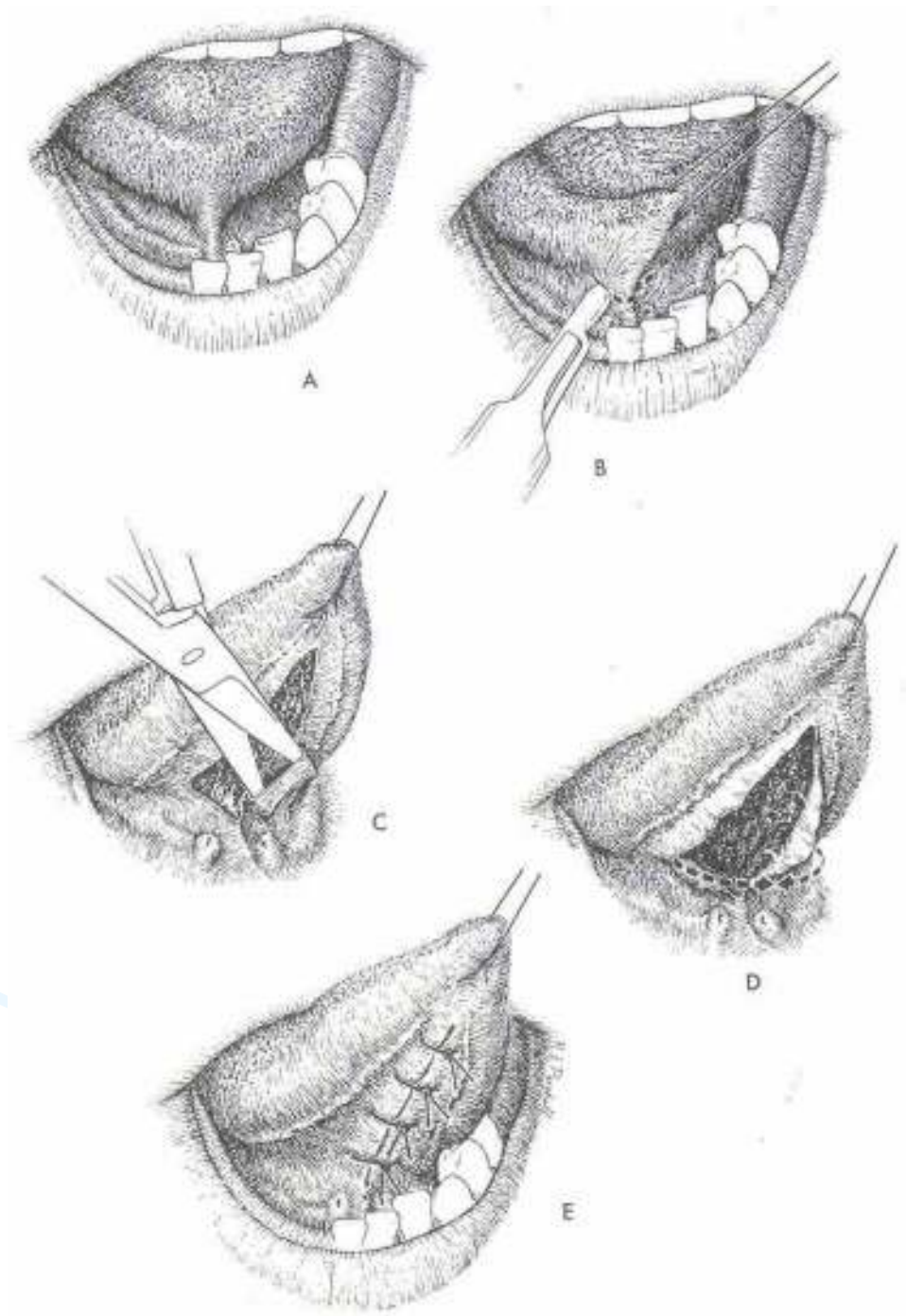
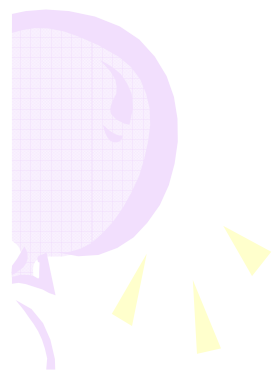
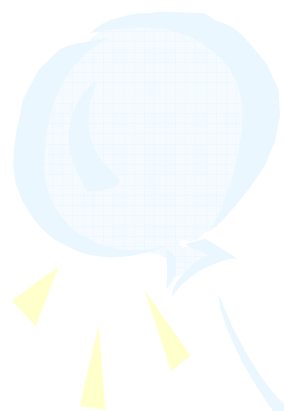




BUCCAL FRENECTOMY

LINGUAL FRENOTOMY





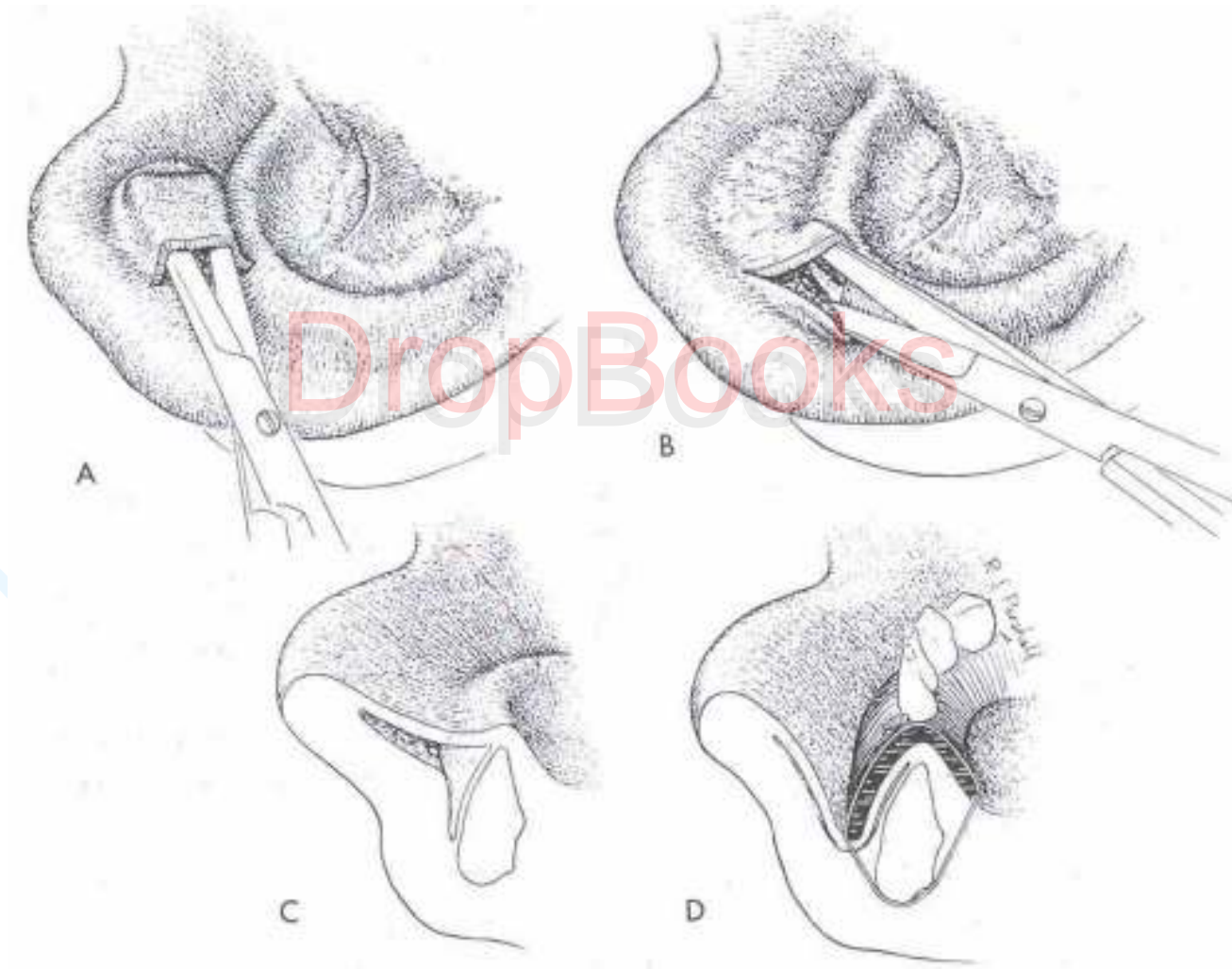




SOFT TISSUE SURGERY

VESTIBULOPLASTY

MUCOSAL ADVANCEMENT VESTIBULOPLASTY



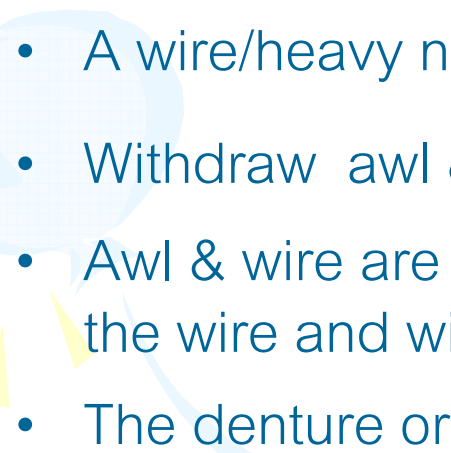
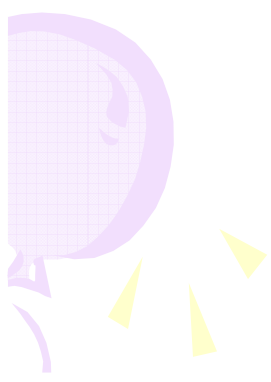


VESTIBULOPLASTY

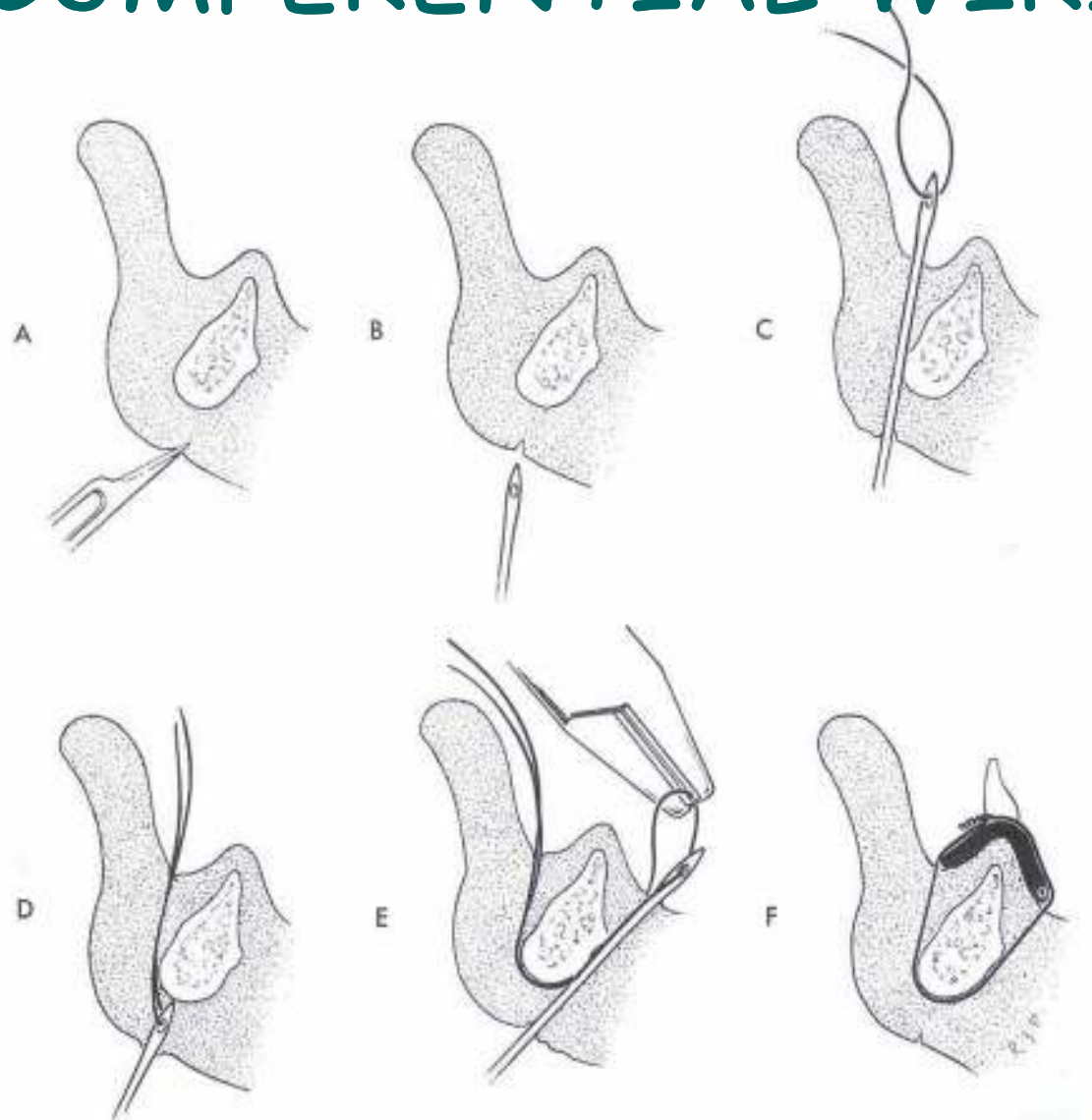
- Mucosal advancement vestibuloplasty (Submucosal vestibuloplasty , Obwegeser's technique)
- Secondary epithelization vestibuloplasty
 - Kazanjian's technique
 - Obwegeser's technique
- Grafting vestibuloplasty
 - Mucosal graft
 - Skin graft



CIRCUMFERENTIAL WIRING

- A Small skin puncture is made beneath the mandible
 - Obwegeser awl is passed upward into vestibular sulcus
 - A wire/heavy nylon suture is threaded
 - Withdraw awl & wire , keeping instrument in contact to the bone
 - Awl & wire are passed upward into lingual sulcus. Disengage the wire and withdraw the awl
 - The denture or splint is placed and secure with the wire
- 
- 

CIRCUMFERENTIAL WIRING



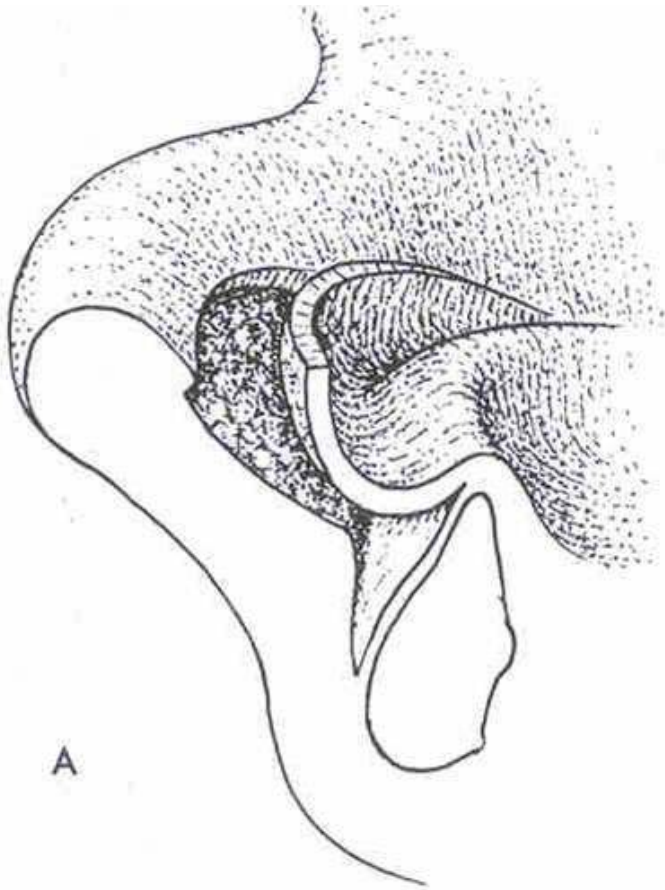


SECONDARY EPITHELIZATION VESTIBULOPLASTY

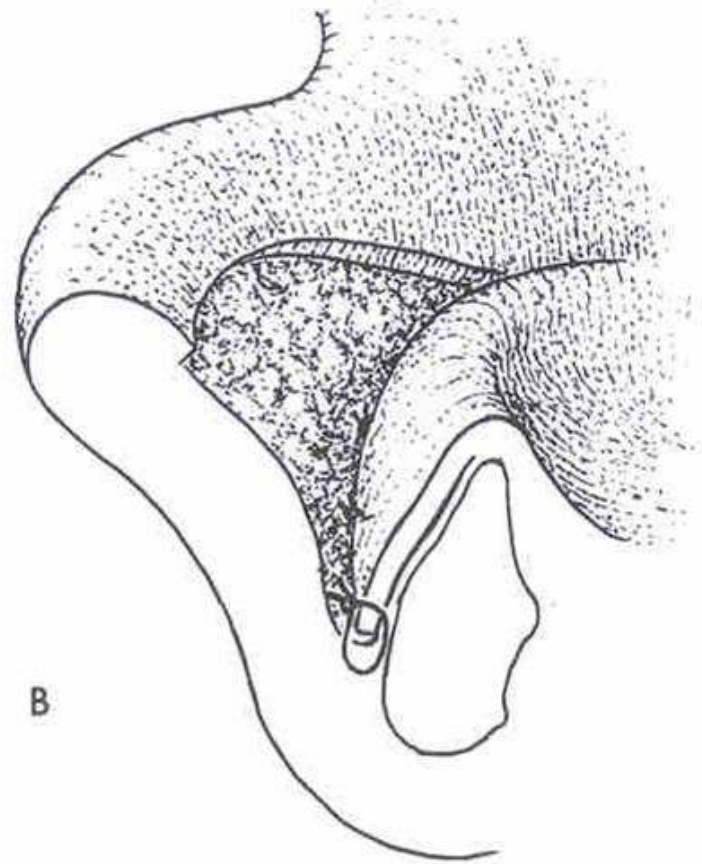
- ใช้ในกรณีที่เนื้อเยื่อบริเวณ vestibule ไม่สมบูรณ์เพียงพอที่จะใช้วิธี mucosal advancement
 - Kazanjian's technique
 - Obwegeser's technique
- 

DropBooks

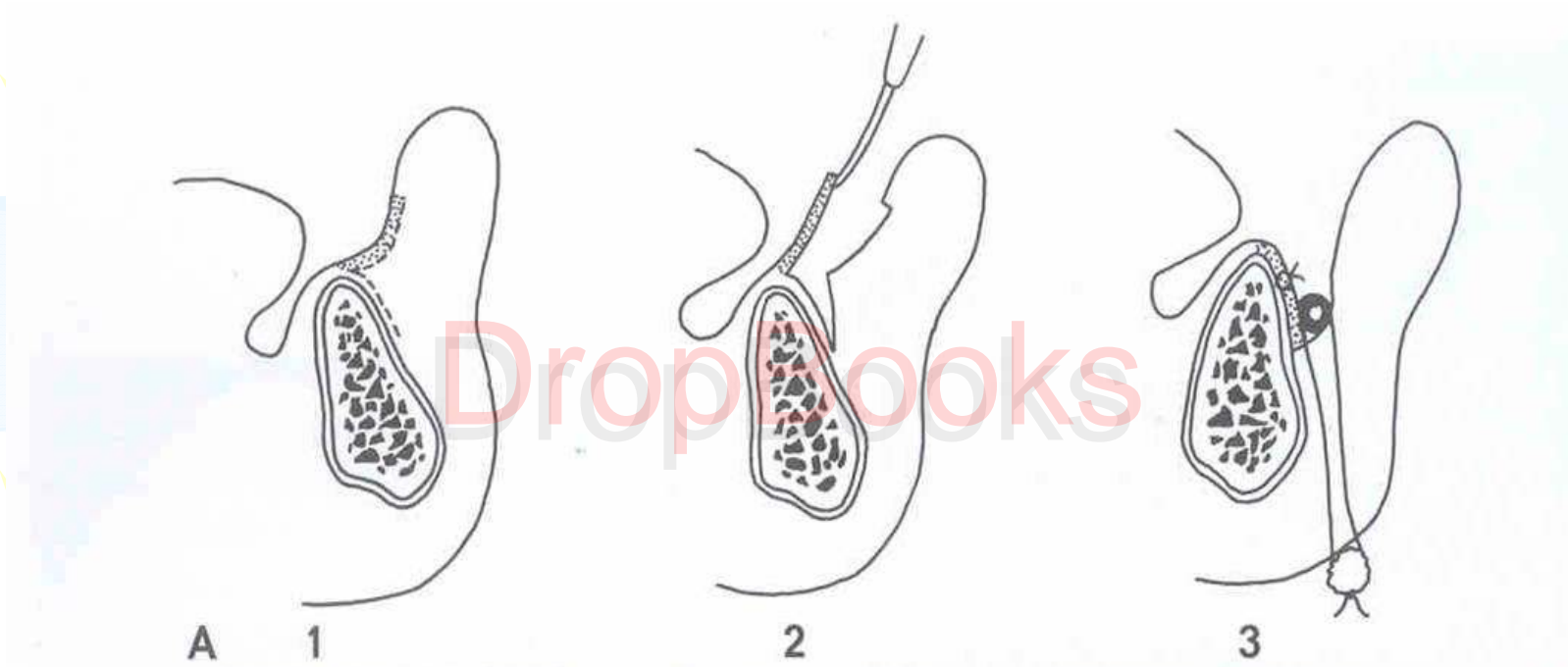
KAZANJIAN'S TECHNIQUE



A



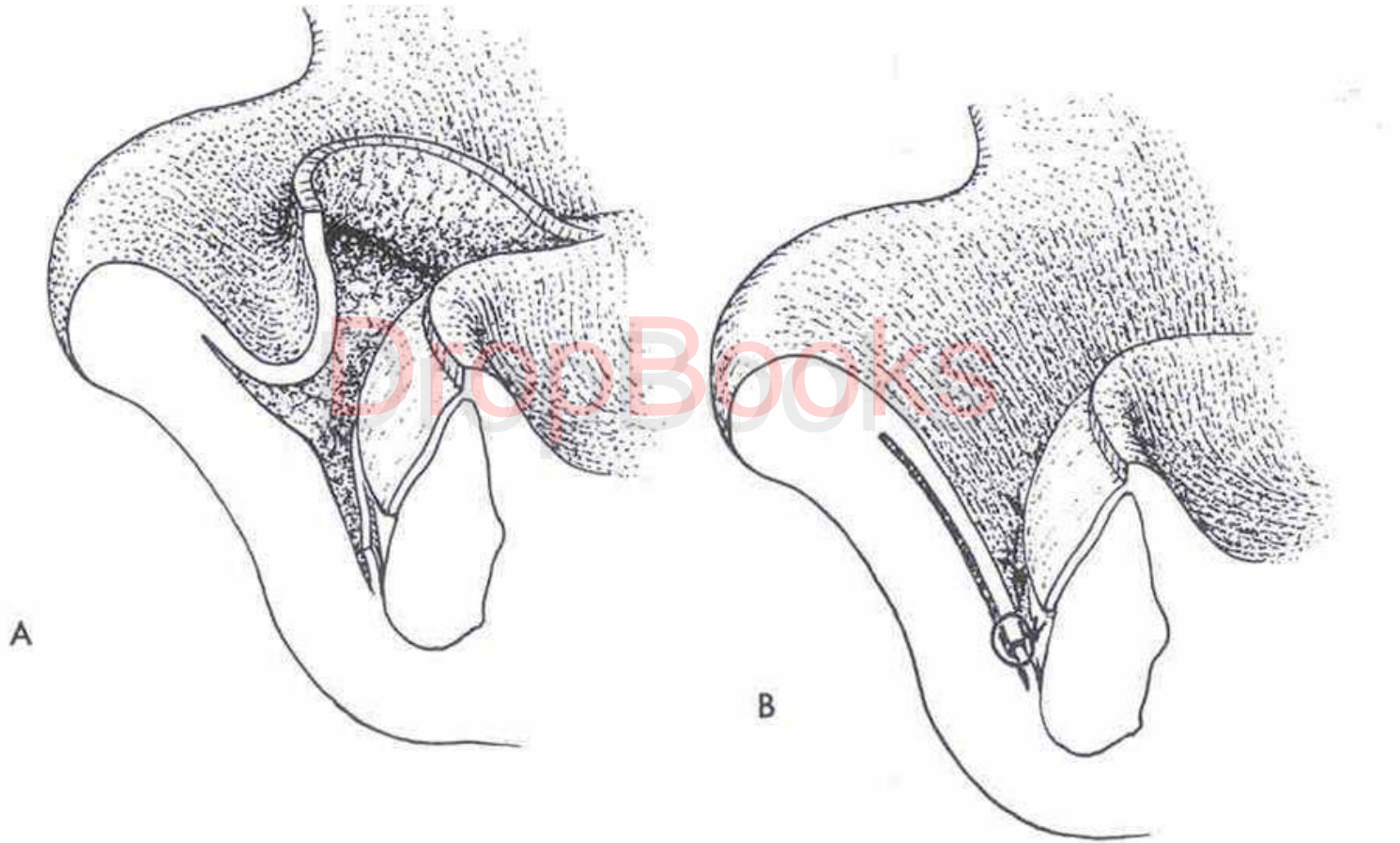
B



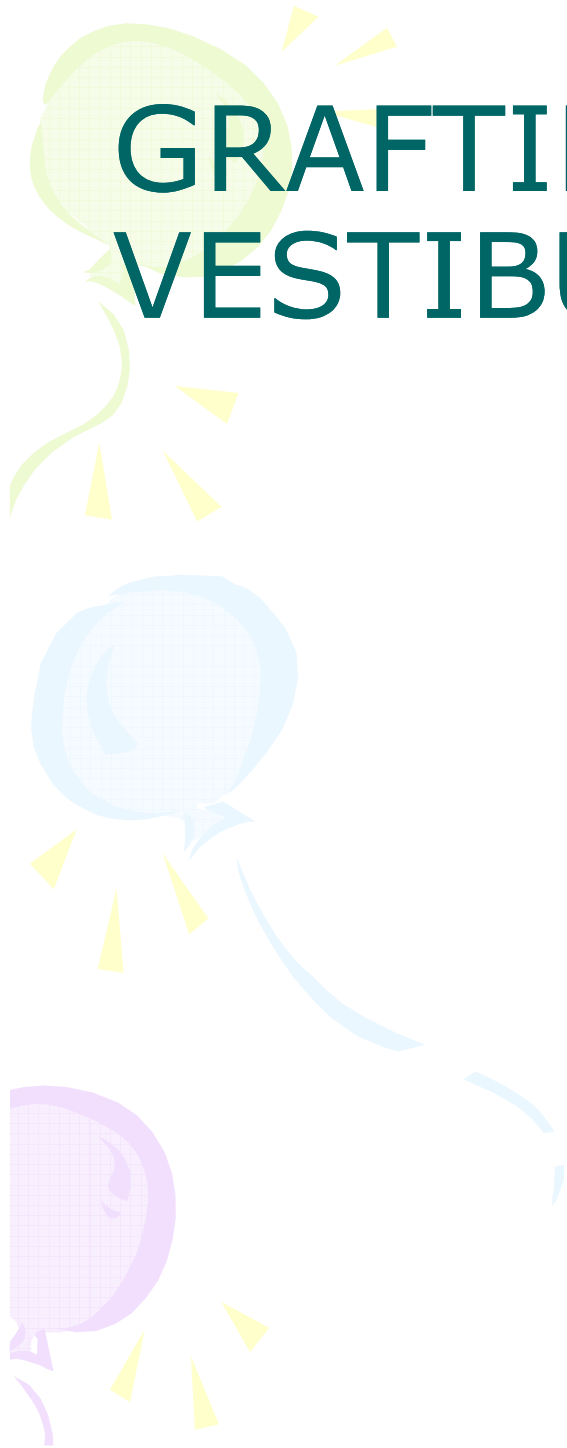


OBWEGESER'S TECHNIQUE

OBWEGESER'S TECHNIQUE



GRAFTING VESTIBULOPLASTY





GRAFTING VESTIBULOPLASTY

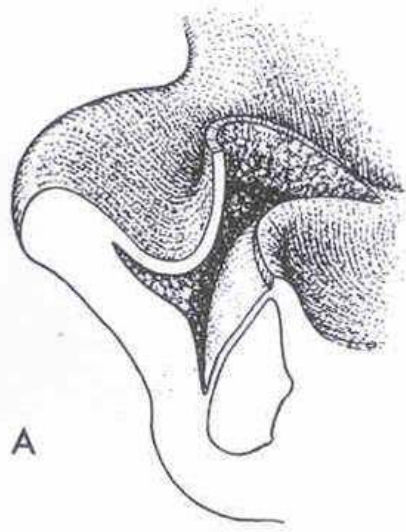
๑. Mucosal graft

๒. Skin graft

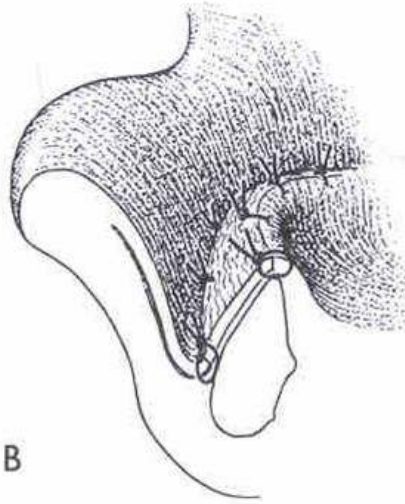


DropBooks

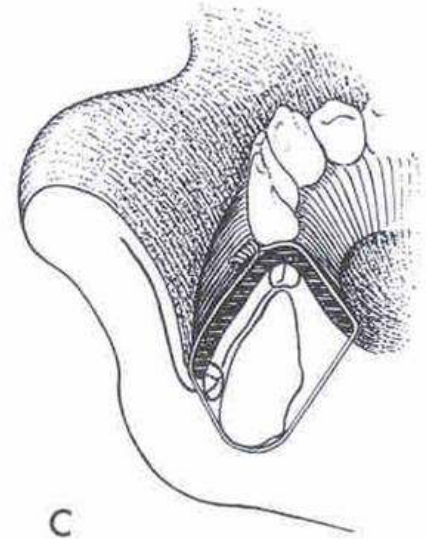
GRAFTING VESTIBULOPLASTY



A



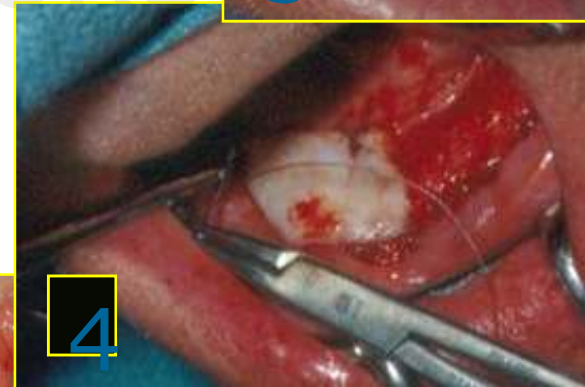
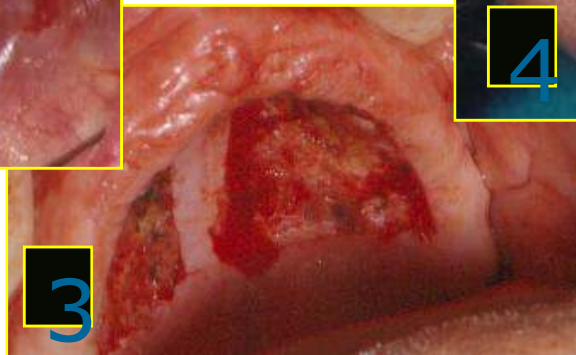
B



C

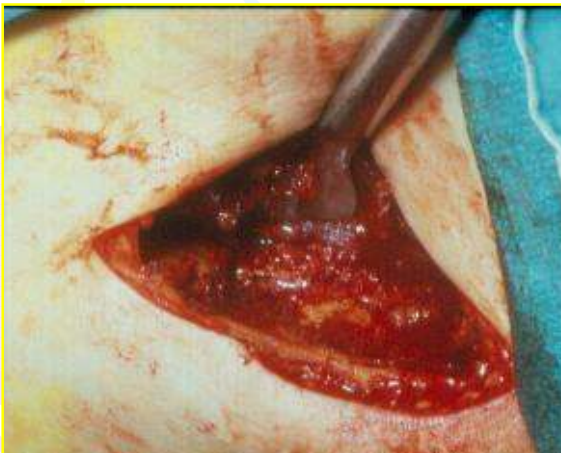
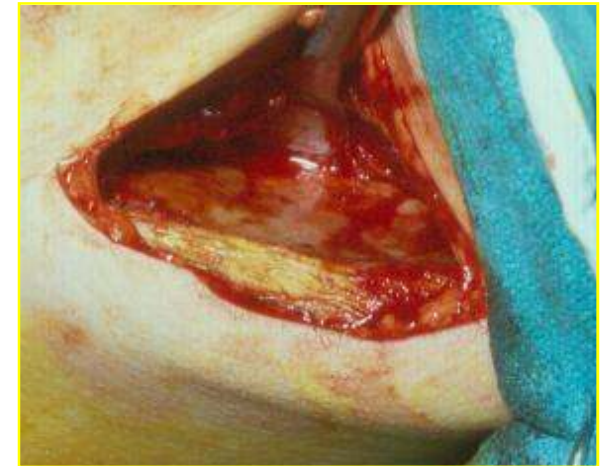
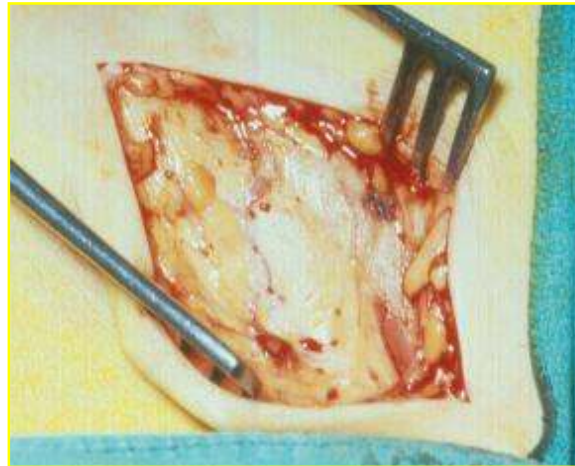
Preprosthetic Surgery

f. Vestibuloplasty: move muscle attachment and retain with soft tissue graft



Preprosthetic Surgery

f. Bone grafting: process ... graft



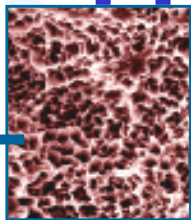
Preprosthetic Surgery

f. Bone grafting: replacement of bone loss to alveolar atrophy ... benefit ??? ...

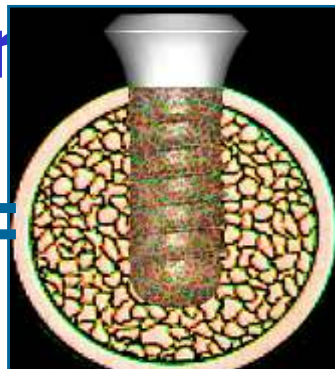
typically **ALL** of the newly grafted bone is gone within 5 years ... **unless** ...



+



=



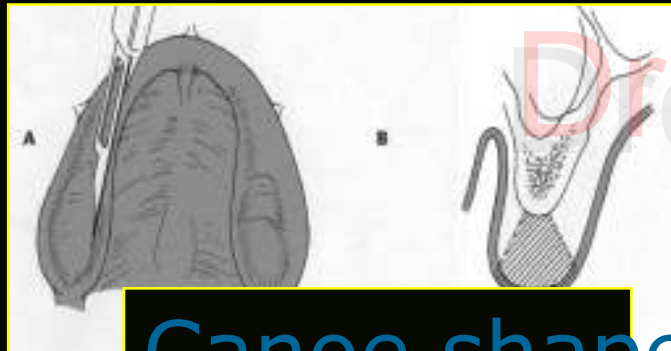
support implant

Details to follow...



A 62 year old male presents for an upper partial. He had his posterior teeth removed 22 years ago. The tissue in the tuberosity area is hyperplastic and touches the lower ridge when the patient closes.

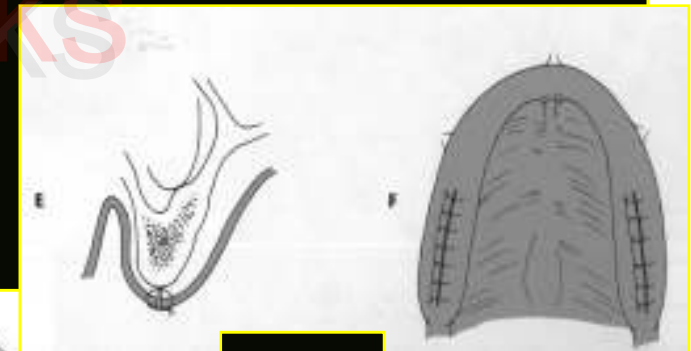
Using diagrams, describe a surgical procedure for tuberosity reduction



Canoe shaped wedge



Undermine



Close



INFLAMMATORY PAPILLARY HYPERPLASIA

- Inflammatory hyperplasia of the palate , Palate papillomatosis , verrucous papillomatosis
- 
- 

INFLAMMATORY PAPILLARY HYPERPLASIA

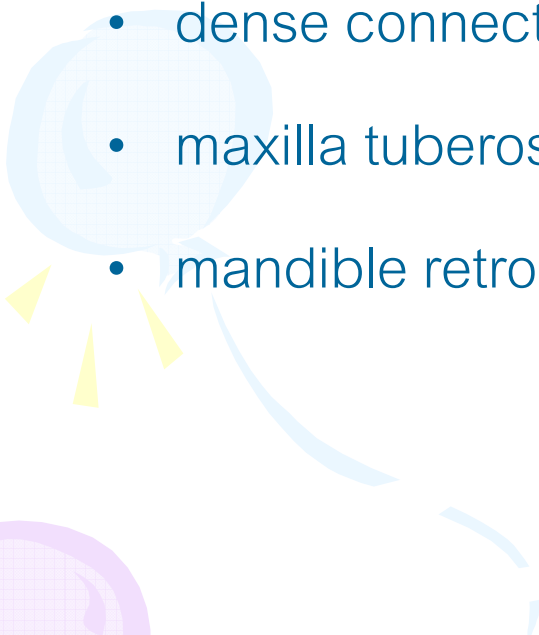
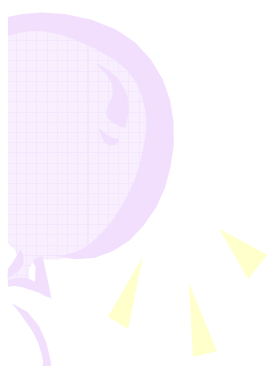
oral mucosa

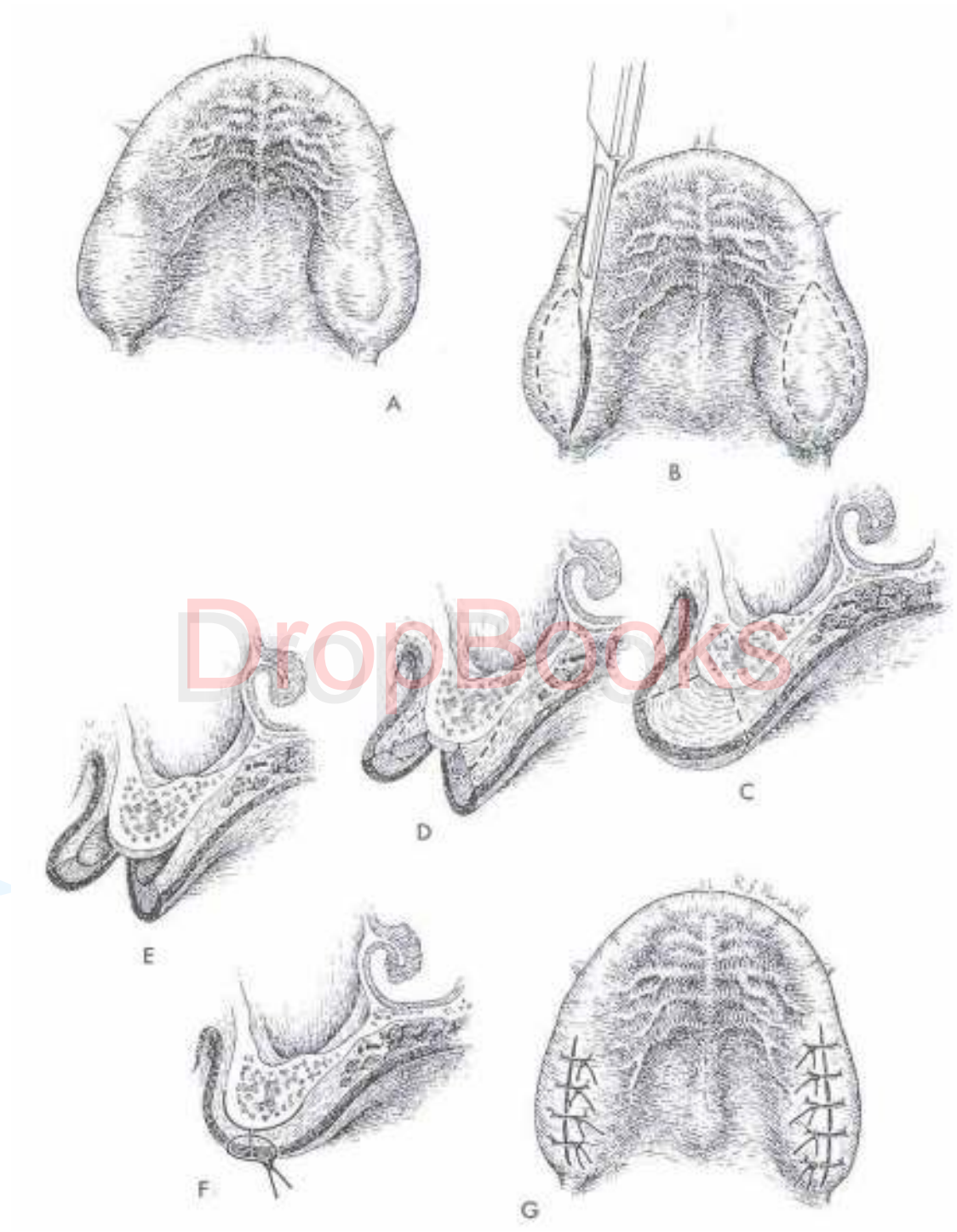
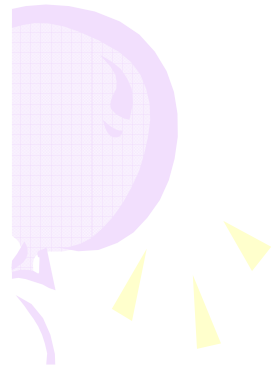
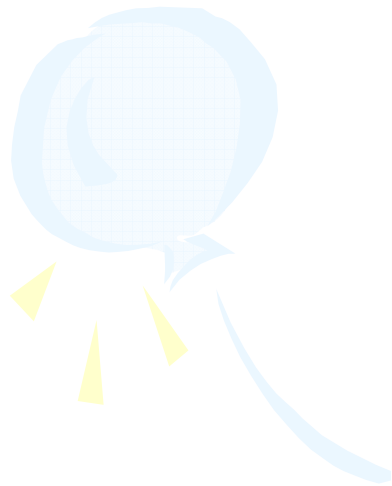
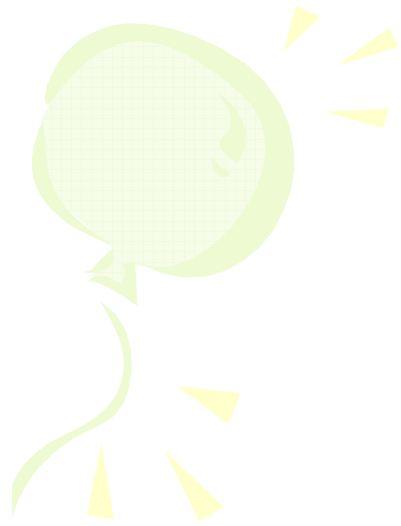
- painless
- , mucous bacterial debris
- velvetlike
- dyskeratosis , premalignant
lesion





FIBROUS HYPERPLASIA OF ALVEOLAR RIDGE

- 
- dense connective tissue
 - maxilla tuberosity
 - mandible retromolar pad
- 



FIBROUS HYPERPLASIA OF ALVEOLAR RIDGE

- incision elliptical wedge blade No. 15
- submucosal fibrous tissue palatal buccal incision
- interrupted suture



EPULIS FISSURATUM



Thank you



Vジャンプ WEB
<http://vjump.shueisha.co.jp/>

©尾田栄一郎/集英社・フジテレビ・東映アニメーション

A close-up photograph of two young children smiling. The child on the left has light brown hair and is wearing a light-colored shirt. The child on the right has dark hair and is wearing a dark shirt. The background is blurred.

Any questions?

DropBooks